The Blair County Whig.

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Wm. A. B. Satterfield, Editor. HOLLIDAYSBURG, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1863. Established 1846.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

A GREAT DOCUMENT.

Daniel O'Connell's Famous Letter to the Irish Repeal Association of Cincinnati.

[CONCLUDED.]

We next refer to your declaration that the two races, vis, black and white, cannot exist under your Government and your institutions. This is an extraordinay assertion to be made at the present day. You allude, indeed, to Antigua and Bermudas. But we will take you to where the experiment has been successfully made upon a large scale-namely, to Jamaica.

There the two races are on a perfect equality in point of law. The law does not recognize the slightest distinction between the races. You have borrowed the far greater part of your address from the cant phraseology which the West Indian slaveowners, and especially those of Jamaica, made use of before emancipation. They used to assert, as you do now, that Abolition meant destruction; that to give freedom to the negro would be to pronounce the assassination of the whites; that the negro as soon as free, would massacre their former owners, and destroy their wives and familes. In short, your prophecies of the destructive effects of emancipation are but faint and foolish echoes of the prophetic apprehensions of the British slave owners. They might, perhaps, have believed their own assertions, because the emancipation of the negroes was then an untried experiment. But you—*you* are deprived of any excuse for the reassertion of a disproved calumny. The emancipation has taken place—the compensation given by England was *not* given to the negroes who were the only persons that deserved compensation. It was given to the so-called "owners." It was an additional wrong—an additional cause of irritation to the negroes but gracious Heavens! how nobly did that good and kindly race—the negroes—falsify the calumnius apprehensions of their taskmasters! Was there one single murder consequent on the emancipation? was there one riot—one tumult—even one assault? Was there one single white person injured either in person or property? Was there any property spoiled or laid waste? The proportion of negroes in Jamaica to white men is as 300 to 60, or 80 per cent. Yet the most perfect tranquility has followed the emancipation. The criminal courts are almost unemployed; and nine-tenths of the jails are empty and open; universal tranquility reigns. Although the landed proprietors have made use of the harshest landlord power to exact the hardest terms by way of rent from the negroes, and have also endeavored to extort from him the largest possible quantity of labor for the smallest wages, yet the kindly negro race have not retaliated by one single act of violence or vengeance; the two races exist together upon equal terms under the British Government and under British institutions.

Or shall you say that the British Government and British institutions are preferable to yours? The vain and vaporing spirit of mistaken Republicanism will not permit you to avow the British superiority. You are bound, however, reluctantly, to admit that superiority or else to admit the falsity of your own assertions. Nothing can, in truth, be more ludicrous than your declaration in favor of slavery. It sometimes rises to the very border of blasphemy. Your words are, "God forbid that we should advocate 'human bondage in any shape.'"

Oh! shame upon you! How can you take the name of the All-Good Creator thus in vain! What are you doing? Is not the entire of your address an advocacy of human bondage?

Another piece of silliness. You allege that it is the Abolitionists who make the slave restless with his condition and that they scatter the seeds of discontent. How *can* you treat us with such contempt as to use assertions of that kind in your address? How can you think we could be so devoid of intellect as to believe the negro would not know the miseries of slavery, which he feels every hour of the four-and-twenty, unless he were told by some Abolitionist that slavery was a miserable condition?

There is nothing that makes us think so badly of you as your strain of ribaldry in attacking the Abolitionists.

The desire to procure abolition, is, in itself, a virtue and deserves our love for its charitable disposition, as it does respect and veneration for its courage under unfavorable circumstances. Instead of the ribaldry of your attack upon the Abolitionists, you ought to respect and countenance them. If they err by excessive zeal, they err in a righteous and holy cause. You would do well to check their errors and mitigate their zeal within the bounds of strict propriety. But if you had the genuine feelings of Irishmen, you never would confound their errors with their virtues.—

In truth, we much fear, or rather we should candidly say, we readily believe that you attribute to them imaginary errors for no other reason than that they really possess one brilliant virtue—namely, the love of human freedom in intense perfection.

Again, we have to remark that you exaggerate exceedingly when you state that there are fifteen millions of the white population in America whose security and happiness are connected with the maintenance of the system of negro Slavery. On the contrary, the system of Slavery inflicts nothing but mischief upon the far greater parts of the inhabitants of America. The only places in which individual interest is connected with Slavery are the slaveholding States. Now, in those States, almost without an exception, (if, indeed, there be any exception,) the people of color greatly exceed the whites; and thus, even if an injury were to be inflicted on the whites by depriving them of their slaves, the advantages would be most abundantly counterbalanced and compensated for by the infinitely greater number of persons who would thus be restored to the greatest of human blessings—personal liberty. Thus the old Benthamite maxim of "doing the greatest possible good to the greatest possible number" would be amply carried out into effect by the emancipation of the negroes.

You charge the Abolitionists, as with a crime, that they encourage a negro, flying from Kentucky, to steal a horse from an inhabitant of Ohio, in order to aid him, if necessary, in making his escape. We are not, upon full reflection, sufficiently versed in casuistry to decide whether, under such circumstances, the taking of the horse would be an excusable act or not. But, even conceding that it would be sinful, we are *of this* quite certain, that there is not one of you that address us, who, if he were under similar circumstances, that is, having no other means of escaping perpetual slavery, would not make free with your neighbor's horse to effectuate your just and reasonable purpose. And we are also sure of this, that there is not one of you who, if he were compelled to spend the rest of his life as a personal slave, worked, and beaten, and sold, and transferred from hand to hand, and separated, at his master's caprice, from wife and family—consigned to ignorance —working without wages, toiling without reward—without any other stimulant to that toil and labor than the driver's cart whip—we do say that there is not one of you who would not think that the name of pickpocket, thief or felon would not be too courteous a name for the being who kept you in such thraldom.

We cannot avoid repeating our astonishment that you, Irishmen, should be so devoid of every trace of humanity as to become the voluntary and pecuniarily disinterested advocates of human slavery; and especially, that you should be so in America. But what excites our unconquerable loathing is to find that in your Address you speak of man being the property of man—of one human being being the property of another, with as little doubt, hesitation or repugnance, as if you were speaking of the beasts of the field. It is this that fills us with utter astonishment. It is this that makes us disclaim you as countrymen. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that you breathed your natal air in Ireland—Ireland, the first of all the nations on the earth that abolished the dealing in slaves. The slave trade of that day was, curiously enough, a slave trade in British youths—Ireland, that never was stained with negro slave trading—Ireland, that never committed an offense against the men of color—Ireland that never fitted out a single vessel for the traffic in blood on the African coast.

It is to be sure afflicting and heartrending to us to think that so many of the Irish in America should be so degenerate as to be among the worst enemies of the people of color. Alas! alas! we have that fact placed beyond a doubt by the indisputable testimony of Lord Morpeth. This is a foul blot that we would fain wipe off the 'scutcheon of expatriated Irishmen.

Have you enough of the genuine Irishman left among you to ask what it is that we require you to do? It is this?

First—We call upon you, in the sacred name of humanity, never again to volunteer in behalf of the oppressor; nor even for any self interest to vindicate the hideous crime of personal slavery.

Secondly—We ask you to assist in every way you can in promoting the education of the free men of color, and in discountenancing the foolish feeling of selfishness—of that criminal selfishness which makes the white man treat the man of color as a degraded or inferior being.

Thirdly—We ask you to assist in obtaining for the free men of color the full benefits of all the rights and franchises of a freeman in whatever State he may inhabit.

Fourthly—We ask you to exert yourselves in endeavoring to procure for the man of color, in every case, the benefit of a trial by jury; and especially where a man insisting that he is a freeman is claimed to be a slave.

Fifthly—We ask you to exert yourselves in every possible way to induce slaveowners to emancipate as many slaves as possible. The Quakers of America have several societies for this purpose. Why should not the Irish imitate them in that virtue.

Sixthly—We ask you to exert yourselves in all the ways you possibly can to put an end to the internal slave trade of the States. The breeding of slaves for sale is, probably, the most immoral and debasing practice ever known in the world. It is a crime of the most hideous kind, and if there were no other crime committed by the Americans, this alone would place the advocates, supporters and practisers of American Slavery in the lowest grade of criminals.

Seventhly—We ask you to use every exertion in your power to procure the abolition of Slavery by the Congress in the District of Columbia.

Eighthly—We ask you to use your best exertions to compel the Congress to receive and read the petitions of the wretched negroes; and, above all, the petitions of their white advocates.

Ninthly—We ask you never to cease your efforts until the crime of which Lord Morpeth has accused the Irish in America, of "being the worst enemies of the men of color," shall be atoned for and blotted out and effaced forever.

You will ask how you can do all those things? You have already answered that question yourselves; for you have said that public opinion is the law of America. Contribute, then, each of you in his sphere, to make up that public opinion. Where you have the electoral or fanchise, your vote give to none but those who will assist you in so holy a struggle.

Under a popular Government, the man who has right, and reason, and justice, and charity, and Christianity itself on his side, has great instruments of legislation and legal power. He has the elements about him of the greatest utility; and even if he should not succeed, he can have the heart-soothing consolation of having endeavored to do great and good actions. He can enjoy, even in defeat, the sweet comfort of having endeavored to promote benevolence and charity.

It is no excuse to allege that the Congress is restricted from emancipating the slaves by the general law. Each particular slave State has that power within its own precincts; and there is every reason to be convinced that Maryland and Virginia would have followed the example of New York, and long ago abolished Slavery, but for the diabolical practice of "raising," as you call it, slaves for the Southern market of pestilence and death.

Irishmen and the sons of Irishmen have, many of them, risen to high distinction and power in America. Why should not Irishmen and the sons of Irishmen write their names in the brightest pages of the chapter of humanity and benevolence in American story?

Irishmen! Our Chairman ventures to think, and we agree with him, that he has claims on the attention of Irishmen in every quarter of the globe. The Scotch and French philosophers have proved by many years of experiment that the Irishman stands first among the races of man in his physical and bodily powers. America and Europe bears testimony to the intellectual capacity of Irishmen. Lord Morpeth has demonstrated in the British Parliament the superior morality of the humbler classes of Irish in all social and family relations. The religious fidelity of the Irish nation is blazoned in glorious and proverbial certainty and splendor.

Irishmen! sons of Irishmen! descendants of the kind of heart and affectionate in disposition, think, oh think only with pity and compassion on your colored fellow-creatures in America. Offer them the hand of kindly help. Soothe their sorrows. Scathe their oppressor. Join with your countrymen at home in one cry of horror against the oppressor; in one cry of sympathy with the enslaved and oppressed.

"Till prone in the dust Slavery shall be hurled,—
Its name and nature blotted from the world."

We cannot close our observation upon the unseemly, as well as silly attacks you make upon the advocates of abolition, without reminding you that you have borrowed this turn of thought from the person who opposed Catholic emancipation in Ireland, or who were the pretended friends of the Catholic. Some of you must recollect that it was the custom of such person to allege that but for the "violance" and "misconduct" of the agitators, and more particularly of our Chairman, the Protestants were about to emancipate the Catholics gradually. It was the constant theme of the newspaper press, and even of the speeches in the House of Parliament, the violence & misconduct of agitators prevented Emancipation. It was the burthen of many pamphlets, and especially of two, which were both written, under the title of "Faction Unmasked," by Protestants of great ability. They asserted themseves to be friends of Emancipation in the abstract; but they alleged that it was imposible to grant Emancipaton to persons whose Leaders misconducted themselves as the Agitators did. They gratified their hatred to the Catholics as you gratify your bad feeling toward the negroes, by abuse of the Catholic leaders as virulent as yours is against the abolitionists. But they deceived nobody. Neither do you deceive anybody. Every humane being perceives the futility and folly of your attack upon the abolitionists, and understands that those attacks are but the exhibition of rancor and malignity against the tried friends of humanity.

You say that the Abolitionists are fanatics and bigots, and especially entertain a virulent hatred and unchristian zeal against Catholicity and the Irish. We do not mean to deny, nor do we wish to conceal that there are amongst the Abolitionists many wicked and calumniating *enemies* of Catholicity and the Irish, especially in that most intolerant class—the Wesleyan Methodist; but the best way to disarm their malice is not by giving up to them the side of humanity, while you, yourselves take the side of slavery. But, on the contrary, by taking a superior station of Christian virtue in the cause of benevolence and charity, and in zeal for the freedom of all mankind.

We wish we could burn into your souls the turpitude attached to the Irish in America by Lord Morpeth's charge. Recollect that it reflects dishonor not only upon you but upon the land of your birth. There is but one way of effacing such disgrace, and that is by becoming the most kindly toward the colored population, and the most energetic in working out of detail, as well as in general principle, the amelioration of the state of the miserable Bondsmen.

You tell us indeed, that many clergymen, and especially the Catholic clergy, are ranged on the side of the slaveholders. We do not believe your accusation.

The Catholic clergy may endure, but they assuredly do not encourage the slaveowners. We have, indeed, heard it said that some Catholic clergymen have slaves of their own; but, it is added, and we are assured positively, that no Irish Catholic clergymen is a slaveowner. At all events, every Catholic knows how distinctly slaveholding, and especially slave trading, is condemned by the Catholic Church. That most eminent man, his Holiness, the present Pope, has, by an Allocution published throughout the world condemned all dealing and traffic in slaves. Nothing can be more distinct nor more powerful than the Pope's denunciating of that most abominable crime. Yet it subsists in a more abominable form than his Holiness, could possibly describe, in the traffic which still exists in the sale of slaves, from one State in America to another. What, then, are we to think of you, Irish Catholics, who send us an elaborate vindication of Slavery without the slighest censure of that hateful crime? a crime which the Pope has so completely condemned—namely, the diabolical raising of slaves for sale, and selling them to other States.

If you be Catholics, you should devote your time and best exertions to working out the pious intentions of his Holiness. Yet you prefer—Oh sorrow and shame!—to volunteer your vindication of everything that belongs to the guilt of Slavery.

If you be Christians at all, recollect that slavery is opposed to the first, the highest, and the greatest principles of Christianity, which teach us "to love the great and good God above all things whatsoever;" and the next "to love our fellow-man as ourselves;" which commands us "to do unto others as we would be done by." These sacred principles are inconsistent with the horrors and crimes of slavery; sacred principles which have already banished domestic bondage from civilized Europe, and which will also, in God's own good time, banish it from America, despite the advocacy of such puuny declaimers as you are.

How bitterly have we been afflicted at perceiving by the American newspapers that recently in the city which you inhabit an opportunity was given to the Irish to exhibit benevolence and humanity to a colored fellow-creature, and was given in vain! We allude to the case of the girl Lavinia, who was a slave in another State, and brought by her owner into that of Ohio.

She by that means became entitled to her freedom, if she had but one friend to assert it for her. She *did* find friends—may the great God of Heaven bless them! Were they Irish? Alas! alas! not one. You sneer at the sectaries. Behold how they here conquer you in goodness and charity. The owner's name, it seems, was Scanlon; unhappily a thorough Irish name. And *he*, it appears, has boasted that he took his revenge by the most fiendish cruelty, *not* upon Lavinia or her protectors, for they were not in his power, but on her unoffending father, mother, and family!

And *this* is the system which you Irishmen, through many folio pages of wicked declamation, seek at least, to palliate, if not to justify. Our cheeks burn with shame to think that such a monster as Scanlan could trace his pedigree to ireland. And yet *you*, Irishmen, stand by in the attitude rather of friends and suporters, than of impugners of the monstrous cruelty.

And you prefer to string together pages of cruel and heartless sophistry in defence of the source of his crime, rather than take part against him.

Perhaps it would offend your fastidiousness if such a man were compared to a pickpocket or a felon. We respect your prejudices and call him no reproachful name. It is, indeed, unnecessary.

We conlude by conjury you, and all other Irishmen in America, in the name of your fatherland—in the name of humanity—in the name of the God of mercy and charity; we conjure you, Irishmen and descendants of Irishmen, to abandon forever all defense of the hideous negro Slavery system. Let it no more be said that your feelings are made so obtuse by the air of America that you cannot feel as Catholics and Christians ought to feel this truth—this plain truth, that one man cannot have any property in another man. There is not one of you who does not recognize that principle in his own person. Yet we perceive—and this agonizes us almost to madness—that *you*, boasting on Irish decent, should, without the instigation of any pecuniary or interested motive, but out of the sheer and single love of wickedness and crime, forward as the volunteer defenders of the most degrading species of human Slavery. Woe! Woe! Woe!

There is one consolation still amid the pulsations of our hearts. There are—there *must be* genuine Irishmen in America—men of sound heads and Irish hearts, who will assist us to wipe off the foul stain that Lord Morpeth's proven charge has inflicted on the Irish character—who will hold out the hand of fellowship, with a heart in that hand, to every honest man of every cast and color—who will sustain the cause of humanity and honor, and scorn the paltry advocates of Slavery—who will show that the Irish heart is in America as benevolent and as replete with charitable emotions as in any other clime on the face of the earth.

We conclude. The spirit of democratic liberty is defiled by the continuance of negro Slavery in the United States. The United States themselves, are degraded below the most uncivilized nations, by the atrocious inconsistency of talking of liberty and practising tyranny in its worst shape. The Americans attempt to palliate their iniquity by the futile excuse of personal interest, but the Irish, who have not even that futile excuse, and yet justify Slavery, are utterly indefensible.

Once again—and for the last time—we call upon you to come out of the councils of the slave owners, and at all events to free yourself from participating in their guilt.

Irishmen, I call on you to join in crushing Slavery, and in giving Liberty to every man of every caste, creed or color.

Signed by order,

DANIEL O'CONNELL,
Chairman of the Committee.

THE DRAFT.

Below will be found the balance of the names drawn at Huntingdon, on the 22d ult:

Blair and Juniata.

Uriah Benton, laborer, Harrison Frazier laborer, William Groves laborer, John Walters forgeman, Joseph Sussion brick maker, John Shirley teacher, Jacob Gourden laborer, Thomas Lago miner, David Weaver pump maker, Pat Burke forgeman, Alex McIntosh laborer, Pat Murphy laborer, Jos Finley laborer, Henry Dunmore (colored,) Peter Horning laborer, Harrison Eckard forgeman, Fred J Wilt, Frank Coldensbaugh teamster, Geo Barger farmer, Andrew Lasher, Abram Delozier, James Murphy laborer, David M Lighty, farmer, Peter Lasher laborer, Albert Kephart laborer, Jas Mulligan laborer, John J Brooks farmer, Henry S Miller laborer, Machael McIntosh laborer, Thomas Tearney laborer, Wm McIntosh merchant, W Buchanan farmer, James S Burket farmer, Henry Miller laborer, John Delozier farmer, Adam Honer clerk, Henry S Wike laborer, Peter Swasser butcher, G Hunter blacksmith, Wm Fluke fireman, Joseph Granader, laborer, John F Hoover laborer, Elias Selvidge laborer, Sol Mohmore boatman, Geo Miller laborer, Albert Stiffler farmer, Jacob W Wertz farmer, William Graffius, laborer, Adam Wausler gentleman, Henry Baker farmer, Michael Evans (colored) Samuel K Shaw farmer, John Detwiler wagonmaker, David Dearmitt, teacher, Jacob Rhodes farmer, George Greenwood teamster, James Conroy laborer, John Kephart collier.

190 IN THE WHEEL—58 DRAWN.

Logan Township.

Benj Myers farmer, Elias B Collier mason, Joseph M Hutchison farmer, Thomas Kough laborer, John A Smith farmer, Wm Shingler collier, John A Jones (colered) butcher, John McGarvey laborer, Joseph Hagerty farmer, George Hall laborer, James M Bell lumber dealer, Thomas Kane laborer, Wm Houseman laborer, J B Bouls teacher, Wm Myers brakeman, Jacob F Robeson bricklayer, David Cresster car builder, W Walker, shoemaker, Jacob D Gearhart engineer, Joseph Luther carpenter, Jacob R Beales laborer, John Burns laborer, Isaac Burns laborer, Thos Lingafelter laborer, R Davis brakeman, Jacob Hartle farmer, John A Anderson farmer, Wm Mountain laborer, H Maurer teacher, Benj Valentine brakeman, M M Gwinn farmer, Hugh O'Conner cabinet maker, D A Sipe miller, Johnston England laborer, Daniel Houseman farmer, D Clostin laborer, Joseph Wertz miller, W H Yingling farmer, Jer Davis butcher, Pat Fagan pedler, J McCartney railroader, John A Clare moulder, Thomas Garrety laborer, Henry Walker farmer, J Calvert, butcher, David Attick asst despatcher, F Wagoner engineer, M Thewren laborer, John Figart farmer, Pat Kelly laborer, Henry G Gardner miller, Charles Nicely mason, Wm Gibboney laborer, J Rocker blacksmith, Andrew Boyles laborer, Turbit Curren laborer, Francis Long carpenter, Andrew Hays brickmaker, Joseph Maffit laborer, Jno E Ginter farmer, F Williams colier, Jacob C Arbel carpenter, Samuel F Anderson laborer, Adie Robeson bricklayer Jacob Young carpenter, G L Myers farmer, Thomas Cook (colored) T J McDermitt cabinet maker, Andrew Walker shookmaker, J Shingler colier, M McLaughlin blacksmith, Danl Lantz shoemaker, Daniel Cemeny laborer, B O'Conner brakeman, T C Yingling carpenter, Wm McClelland laborer, Thomas Brannan brakeman, John Wickers laborer, John Rhine laborer, R Griffin laborer, George Crouse laborer, D Kephart laborer, T A Griffin clerk, James A Smith engineer, J H Smith, machinist, James Mountain laborer, Samuel Caldwell laborer, Levi Kellats switch tender, Jos Young farmer, Joseph Glunt laborer, And Valentine shoemaker, John Colclesser blacksmith, Geo W Doughman landlord, Britan E Cluck, blacksmith.

293 IN THE WHEEL—94 DRAWN.

Antis Township.

John Cherry farmer, Jerry E Dougherty laborer, James Meyer teamster, Robert G Smith plasterer, Samuel Taylor laborer, David R Riggle farmer, David A Madara laborer, Schlem M Sellers student, Joseph K Morrow blacksmith, Daniel W Ale. farmer, Michael Nearhoof farmer, Wm. Smith laborer, Michael Westler collier, John Henshey farmer, George H Scott clerk, Henry Baker mason, David Colege, Alexander Domer farmer, John Wertz, laborer, Levi Tiler farmer, James Butterly, laborer, Michael McGlinsey farmer, Samuel A Igou carpenter, Samuel Pierce laborer, Michael Johnson sawyer, John Turnbaugh farmer, Alfred A Smith farmer, Henry Cherry farmer, Albert Hamilton laborer John Mulholen, farmer, William S Bressler, laborer, Michael Walk, laborer, Thos Davis laborer laborer, Robt A McCracken laborer G McCauly laborer, John P Bell farmer, L Spangle laborer, James Bowers farmer, Robert Scott laborer, Alexnader Dysart merchant, Thomas Burnes laborer, Sam'l Nearham chairmaker, John Briggs laborer John B Miller laborer, Jacob T Walk laborer, Wm. Young laborer, James Sneath laborer, Samuel C Steimer laborer, Abram Vanscoyoc carpenter, Martin Boyle mason, Samuel D Cox farmer, I Edmiston laborer, James M Igou laborer, Elias Kaye laborer Henry G McCamant, farmer, Wm. Stevens laborer, Daniel Crowell teacher, Wm Young laborer, Gilmer Hunter farmer, W M Carothers foundryman, Wm Hamilton laborer, David L Graham merchant, Wm Gardner laborer, J Hagerty farmer,

163 IN WHELL —64 DRAWN.

Tyrone Borough and Snyder Township.

Jacob Russell engineer, Simon Nearhoof laborer, Martin Markley laborer, Wm H Davis laborer, James C Creamer, teamster, John Lago laborer, George Rassel laborer, Mark Shell laborer, Wm A Purse supervisor, Grey Hilliard laborer, Caleb Tipton brakeman, Benjamin Boger laborer, John Stringer laborer, John Lountz laborer, Thomas Henshey tinner, Adam Weight laborer, David Wright laborer, Wm B Smith marble cutter, Henry Bryan laborer, Sandford Stonebreaker laborer, Daniel Deney laborer, Stephen Rush laborer, Robert Gilchrist bridgebuilder, David Moore wagon-maker, Wm T Kean clerk, Thomas Beamer laborer, Samuel McFarland laborer, Bendigo Stonebreaker, laborer John Lightner carpenter, John McFarland laborer, George Dry forgeman, John A Hiller sadler David Galls forgeman, Wm W Miles painter, John Meinhart shoemaker, John W Thos artist, E W Graffius merchant, Edward Begal laborer, Herman Friday farmer, Samuel Bell merchant, John Stonebraker laborer, Henry Smith forgeman, Chas Murray laborer, Christian Reece laborer, Samuel Dickson laborer,

[CONCLUDED ON 2ND PAGE.]

Chas Laughlin laborer,

139 IN WHEEL—46 DRAWN.

Greenfield and Freedom.

Jacob Berger carpenter, J Bolinger laborer, John Onghts farmer, Augustin Clark farmer William B Sell carpenter, John B Kephart postmaster, Andrew Niswanger laborer, Peter Yingling laborer, Isaac Diehl miller, Mayerry Simpson clerk, Martin M Noffsker laborer, Josiah M Hite carpenter John F Ritchey laborer, John Brouts laborer, John Bowers miller, A J Yingling farmer, Jacob Himes, laborer, J Leny laborer James M Stiffler, farmer, Moses Bowser shookmaker, Elias Myers collier, Fred Snowberger laborer, J Bush laborer Samuel Walter laborer, James Dodson laborer, Joseph B sell carpenter, Geo Zeth laborer, William Ott forgeman, Jacob H Smith farmer Joseph Walter (of Jacob) laborer, Samuel Walter farmer, D Helsel farmer, John Glass laborer John S Williams shoemaker, D Prussel farmer, Alex P Yingler sadler, George Burket laborer, Jas Lingerfelter sadler, Sylvester Prinkle laborer, Joseph H Walter laborer, Michael Hanks laborer, William Harlin laborer Henry Wilt laborer, G M Walter farmer, Martin H Noffsker laborer, Wm Clark laborer James Wyrnott laborer Alex Smith carpenter, Moses Barkhamer shoemaker, T Nowlin farmer Patrick Dunn laborer Henry Prussel farmer, David Lingenfelter farmer J Ringling laborer E Dodson laborer.

167 IN WHEEL—55 DRAWN.

THE WHIG.

The only Unconditional Union Paper in town.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 5, 1863.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ANDREW G. CURTIN,

OF CENTRE COUNTY.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,

DANIEL AGNEW,

OF BEAVER COUNTY.

☞ In supporting Andrew G. Curtin, we support a man who has been tested as to his fitness for office, during the most troublous times that has ever been recorded on the darkest pages of American history, and, thus far, his name is unstained. He has shown himself a statesman and a patriot, and we believe that he will fill the gubernatorial chair during another term of office. At all events, we believe that there will be effort put forth to elect him. He is the man for the present crisis—voters of Blair county, he is the man.

War.

"War," it is said, "is a necessary evil." But what makes it necessary? Is it a necessary part of that law which was given, in seven short words, by the Prince of Peace, to the lawyer in Judea's Land, viz: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself?" We think not. War is the effect of sin, and is entirely contrary to that rule of right laid down in the Book of Truth. "As ye would that others should do unto you, do ye also unto them." In every age and in every clime, war has its devastating, its blasting effects—it spreads desolation and terror in its track—the man of robust constitution, of youth, of strength, to-day; to-morrow lies low, gored with wounds and festering in his own blood, and—

"The noise of strife and battle's roar,
Ne'er shall break their slumbers more."

His far off wife and children are anxiously waiting to hear intelligence of his fate, or anxiously looking for his return; but like the "mother of Sisera," she is doomed to be disappointed, and the next gale that sweeps past her lonely dwelling, bears on swift wings the lone, heart-rending wail of widowhood, which is borne on the breeze heavenward, and enters the ear of the God of Sabbaoth.

But when the evil passions of men gain the ascendency, and ambition fastens firmly upon the heart, and those who are thus influenced become turbulent, and aim at the total subversion of order, and the introduction of anarchy and confusion, then they must be resisted by those who love order and salutary law. These, however, first make every effort they can, consistent with the honor and dignity of the law; and when every other mode of reasoning with the hot-headed demagogues fails, then for the maintenance of equal law, order, and public safety, they must resort to their last argument, the sword; hence arises war and all its concomitant evils.

We hope that the harsh notes of war will soon cease in our beloved country.—We believe, from every appearance now, that they will. The muttering thunders of of this infernal Rebelion, are now heard far in the distance. Its lightning flashes which were seen in the borders of Pennsylvania; are now far below the horizon, and we hope a few short months will end this unnatural strife, and North and South once more sit down together under the broad banner of "LIBERTY and UNION FOREVER."

☞ At the commencement of this government, it was the theme of speculation among the savans of Europe. They professed to have cast its horoscope, and they fixed fifty years as the utmost limit of of its duration. But those years passed by, and the Americans were still a united and happy people; their political atmosphere agitated by no storm, and scarce a cloud to obscure the serenity of their horizon.

Since that time, a dark and gloomy cloud has arisen in our Southern sky, and its sullen mutterings are heard through all our borders, and its lightning's flashes were seen on the confines of our own State, but the noble ship of Republican Government, in which all our hopes are embark'd, will yet outride the storm; saved alike from the breakers and billows of disunion, and the greedy—the all-engulfing mælstrom of rebellion, and that flag which has waved over us so long, will still float in triumph—borne on the wings of heaven, fanned by the breath of fame, its stripes bright and unsullied, every star fixed in its sphere, ages after the present generation shall have forever ceased to gaze on its majestic folds. For

When freedom from her mountain height,
Unfurl'd her standard to the air,
She tore the azure robe of night,
And set the stars of glory there,
Flag of the brave! thy folds still fly,
The sign of hope and triumph high!

THE $300 CONSCRIPT LAW.—We have been asked repeatedly, if the $300 paid by a conscript, would exempt him for three years, or only for the first draft.—We, at first, replied, for three years, most certainly. But seeing articles in different papers, which contended for the reverse, saying that it had been decided otherwise, we began to reply to questions differently; though we must confess, that we thought it ought to be otherwise; and, as the furnishing of a substitute would exempt a conscript for three years, that the payment of $300 ought to do the same. We find now that it will. The Hon. Thadeus Stevens, in a written letter gives the following opinion:

"The payment of $300 commutation by a drafted man exempts him from further liability under that draft, it having precisely the same effect as furnishing a substitute. He says, "to give a different effect to the payment of the commutation seems to me little less than an absurdity. It is a very mischievous misconstruction, which, if need be, I have no doubt Congress will correct."

We were told that the reason of a different decision was, that the Government wanted "men, and not money." Well, this is true. But then it is equally true, that $300 paid by a conscript, to Government, to enable it to hire a man without taxation, will do. One thing is sure, Government would sooner have a man go voluntarily, than unwillingly. Hence, the opportunity thus given to a substitute to go to the army prepaid, and to reluctant men to stay at home.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we have seen the decision of the provost marshal, Gen. Fry, which is that the payment of $300 dollars exempts a man from the *first* draft only; consequently, he is liable to be drafted the second time.

☞ As we were walking along the road, lately, we were accosted by a democrat, and kindly informed that Woodward would be the next governor of Pennsylvania. One of our exchanges of this week, talks in the same confident style. Well, we are not quite so sure of that; but if he should be elected by a majority of votes in Pennsylvania, it will be done constitutionally, and, of course, we will then have nothing further to say on that subject; neither will we become disloyal because the man of our choice was not elected.

A correspondant of the Standard writes from the army thus:

"Conscripts are arriving daily in quite large numbers. A portion of them are from the large cities, and hired themselves as substitutes, with the idea of securing the money, and then deserting to repeat the game. Wholesome and salutary measures are being adopted, however, for this class of conscripts, and five of them belonging to the 5th corps were shot for attempting to desert."

☞ The London Herald has the following opinion of England since Lord Palmerston's administration began untill the present time:

"We have alienated all our old allies and have virtually severd our alliance with our new ones. We are distrusted in Europe, we are despised in America. We are hated from China to Paris; from St. Petersburg to Rio Janeiro. We have earned the dislike of the Italians, the ill will of Russia, the contempt of France, the hostility of Brazil, the ridicule of the Yankees, and the profound mistrust of the Confederates. The weak feel that they must always fear us, for we seem to be on the watch to pick a quarrel with the weak; the strong see that they may insult us with impunity, for there is nothing we are not ready to bear from the strong. Such are the glorious results of four years of a liberal, spirited and consistant foreign policy.

ABOLITIONISM VS. SECESSIONISM.—Jeff. Davis, in his call for 500,000 negro soldiers, offers to give them at the close of the war, freedom and 50 acres of land, each. This makes us wonder twice—first, what some of those who raised such a *fuss* about the United States government offering freedom to the dark sons of Ham; think of the matter; and, secondly, where Jeff Davis, who is bogus president, by the grace of intrenchments on Freedom's soil, is going to get all the land. It reminds us of the devel offering all the kingdoms of the world and their glory, although he didn't own them himself.

GETTING SOMEWHAT CULLED.—Jeff. Davis has called out 500,000 negroes to fill up the thinned ranks of the Confederate army. 'Spec he'll make one of them Beauregard's second in command. We judge that the sentiments of the bogus president, in regard to negro soldiers, have changed since the rebelion.

☞ We clip the following from the Honesdale Democrat:

When Judge Woodward was in the borough he had a talk with an old friend, a most reliable and intelligent republican. In this conversation the Judge stated that "the government ought to dispense with the draft in the mining districts of Pennsylvania, but that it might be best to have it go in the rest of the State." That might answer the purpose of the miners and the population generallly of the mining districts, but what say the people of the other counties? Are the copperhead farmers prepared to stand that scheme of Judge Woodward?

VOTING IN GRANT'S ARMY.—Legrand Byington, an Iowa Copperhead, writes to Gen. Grant to learn whether Copperhead missionaries will be admitted within his lines, and gets the following reply: "Your letter of the 6th of July, asking if citizens of the State of Iowa will be allowed to visit this army, and distribute tickets, when the election is held, &c, is just received. In reply I will state, that loyal citizens of Northern States will be allowed to visit the troops from their State at any time. Electioneering, or any course calculated to arouse discordant feeling will be prohibited. The volunteer soldiers of this army will be allowed to hold an election, if the law gives a right to vote; and no power shall prevent them from voting the ticket of their choice."

☞ It has ben constantly charged by the enemies of the Government in the North that it is waging war for the purpose of subjugating the Southern people; whereas the truth has been, that whenever the Union armies have obtained the most signal successes—in Louisiana, in Kentucky, in Tennesee, in Western Virginia and now in North Carolina—the Southern people have hailed the Union flag as a glad assurance that the day of their subjugation was at an end. Which shall we believe, the reckless assertions of the Northern traitors, or the unanimous utterance of the Southern loyalists?

☞ Gov. Curtin has already commenced the canvas. He spoke in Lancaster last week, and at several other points. On last Tuesday evening he was in Somerset and addressed the "Frosty sons of Thunder" in his usual off-hand and splendid style. The audience was one of th elargest, that has assembled for years. We expect to hear a glorious result from that county.—*Bed. Inq.*

THREE YEARS' MEN.—A Berks county company having offered their service to Governor Curtin for three years' duty as sharpshooters, Adjutant General Russel declines their offer, as the War Department would not accept an organization of sharpshooters, and because the State Executive has no requisitions from the General Government for three years' men excepting General Orders No. 191, for recruiting veteran volunteers.

ARRESTED.—An old, white headed, partriarchal looking gentleman, nearly sixty years of age, hailing from Armstrong county in this State, was yesterday arrested in Pittsburg on complaint of a young Miss, seventeen years of age, charging him with fornication and bastardy. He was placed in the lock-up until the afternoon, when he was sent to Kittanning in charge of an officer.

The Advance upon Chattanooga.

A Winchester (Tenn)., correspondent of the Cincinnatti *Journal*, under date of the 18th, discloses the following plan of Gen. Rosecrans' movements upon Chattanooga:

Again the Army of the Cumberland is on the move. Again the rebels are to be met, fought, and as surely as met, defeated, for our army knows no such word as defeat. The movement commenced on the 16th. On that day Gen. Thomas moved from Dechard, Tenn., Payne's division, which has been stationed at the University, on the Cumberland Mountains, leading the advance. Johnson's division of McCook's corps, left Tullahoma on the same day, at four o'clock P. M. and passed through Winchester at six o'clock A. M., on the 17th Jeff. C. Davis's division followed at two o'clock P. M. Sheridan's division moved from Cowan the same day, and joined the rest of the corps at Salem, ten miles from Winchester, on the Huntsville, Ala., road. From thence the corps moved in columns, accompanied by its artillery and baggage, crossing the mountains, and striking the Tennessee River at Bellefonte, Ala., twelve miles west of Stevenson. Thomas's corps moved over the mountains on a line nearly parallel with the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, crossing the river near Bridgeport, Ala. Pontoons sufficient to bridge the stream, where shipped to Bridgeport in season for its rapid construction.

Crittenden's corps moved eastward to feel the strength of the enemy, and with the intention of crossing the mountains to the north and east of Chattanooga, crossing the Tennessee river at a ford some thirty miles above Chattanooga. This crossing safely effected, Crittenden will swing into the rear of Chattanooga, and if possible, take that place. The intention is to strike that point offensively at the same time that Burnside attacks Buckner at Knoxville. This will at once prevent Buckner from receiving any reinforcements, and also, if not captured, greatly endanger his retreat, for it will be impossible to retreat toward Bragg. Meanwhile, if Crittenden succeeds well in his efforts upon Chattanooga, and will not need reinforcements, Thomas and McCook will move rapidly upon Rome, Georgia.—Bragg is at that point with the whole of his command save what few troops he may have at Chattanooga.

It has been believed for weeks that the only force at Chattanooga is composed of citizens, and perhaps a brigade of troops, who operate to keep the citizens in fighting trim. It is also believed that Bragg will not resist at Rome. As we advance, it is probable he will attempt to fall back upon Joe Johnson, who was positively at Atlanta Ga., on the 18th inst.

Rosecrans will, if possible, whip Bragg in detail, disperse his forces, and then attack Johnston alone, for united, the two rebel armies would outnumber ours:

Granger's Corps (reserves) lies in readiness to reinforce rapidly by rail to Chattanooga, and, if the road is not destroyed then to Rome.

Twenty days from this time, if I mistake not the signs, will see Georgia redeemed and regenerated.

The Scare in Richmond

A prisoner confined in Castle Thunder, says that when in the latter part of June and early in July, General Dix was reported advancing on the city, he knew three thousand men could, without opposition, march into the city. He overheard rebel officers say among themselves that they could not command a thousand soldiers for its defence. The rebel authorities knew it equally well, and resorted to every divice and artifice to make some show of force in front. Quaker guns were mounted in some of the batteries, and tents, for which there were no occupants, were hoisted, to have the appearance of camps. The citizen militia were ordered out. Soldiers from the armies of the Gulf or Southwest found in the city on furlough; citizens, including all artisans mechanics, merchants, lawyers, doctors and divines, the old and halt not excepted; foreigners, with French and British "protection papers" in their pockets; the convalescents of the various hospitals, and the vagabonds confined, and wearing the ball and chain for divers offences, in Castle Thunder, were all forced into the ranks, to meet the approaching foe. Scores of cyprians donned male attire, and eager for the fray, placed themselves shoulder to shoulder with the heroes. On the 2d July, when the Union forces had advanced as far as Tunstall's Station, on the York River R. R. all regarded the city as lost. Not a store or business place of any kind was open. The Richmond and Petersburg and Richmond and Danville railroads were, day and night, engaged in conveying government machinery and property to points of greater security. During this excitement and panic the newspapers alone, or such of them as had compositors enough left out of the militia to prepare a sheet, maintained a defiant tone; and they boasted of force enough not only to repel General Dix, but to capture his whole army.

THINKING AND WRITING.—We doubt whether a man ever brings his faculties to bear with their whole force upon a subject until he has written upon it for the instruction or gratification of others.

The *Gazette's* Cairo dispatch says that over 100,000 bale of Confederate cotton have been captured near Natchez.

It is reported that General Pemberton died last week at Salina, Ala.

☞ August Belmont, a foreign Jew, and agent of the Rothschild in this country, is the chairman of the so-called Democratic National Committee.

MARKETS.

CORRECTED weekly by Lloyd & Henry produce dealers and Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Sept. 4, 1863.	
Family Flour, per bbl,	$6,25
Extra " "	6,00
Superfine,	5,75
White wheat per bushel,	$1,15
Red " "	1,05
Rye per bushel,	1,00
Corn per bushel,	95
Oats per bushel,	50
Barley per bushel,	90
Potatoes per bushel,	50
Cloverseed per bushel,	5,50
Timothy Seed per bushel,	1,50
Flax Seed per bushel,	1,50
Hay per ton,	10,00
Butter per pound,	15
Eggs per dozen,	10

New Jersey Lands for Sale,

ALSO,

GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS,

SUITABLE for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, &c., of 1, 2½, 5, 10 and 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for $200, 10 acres for $110, 5 acres for $60, 2½ acres for $40, 1 acre for $20. Payable by $1 a week.

Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at $10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above land and farms are situated at Chetwood, Washington Township, Burlington County, N. J. For further information, apply, with a P. O. Stamp for a circular, to B. FRANKLIN CLARK,

2-12-3-11 No. 90 Cedar St.; New York.

The Diseases of Error.

(Les Maladies d'Erreur.)

I, John B. Ogden, M. D., author and publisher of the above work, do hereby promise and agree to send (free of charge) to any young man who will write for it, a sample copy for perusal. The proper study of mankind is man. This valuable work is issued and sent forth for the benefit of suffering humanity. It treats in simple language on all the diseases of Error, including Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility Indigestion, Melancholy, Insanity, Wasting Decay, Impotency, &c., &c.—giving safe, speedy, and effectual prescriptions for their permanent cure, together with much valuable information. All who favor me with a desire to read my work shall receive a sample copy by return mail, free of charge.

Address JOHN B. OGDEN, M. D.

June 6.-3m.-pd. No. 60 Nassau st. N. Y.

TO THE PEOPLE.—Maj. GEO, RAYMOND, of Hollidayscurg, will be an Independent candidate for the Legislature. He is loyal—having been the man who inaugurated the Republican party of this Congressional District, and will stand by the flag—right or wrong!

LOYEL MEN OF BLAIR COUNTY.

August 29, 1863.-te.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE OF WILLIA BIEGLE, DEC'D.

The Auditor appointed to hear and decide upon the exceptions filed to the Account of Martin Bell, Adm'r. of William Beigle, dec'd, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Hollidaysburg, on Monday the 7th of Sept., 1863, when and where all persons interested are requested to attend.

AUG. S. LANDIS, Auditor.

Aug. 15, 1863 -3t.

STRAY HORSE.—Found in the mountains about four miles above the Fountain Inn Hotel, a flea bitten White Horse about 14 hands high, 16 or 18 years old. He is now at the Fountain Inn, Allegheny Mountain, Allegheny tp., Blair co. The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. THOMAS SHAFFER.

Aug. 15, 1863.-3t-pd.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS—Applications will be received by the directors of Blair tp., for five Schools, up to the 16th day of September next, on which day there will be a public examination of applicants at School House No. 3, in Newry.

aug 15 3t GEORGE KOON, Sec.y

HOLLIDAYSBURG

MALE AND FEMALE

Seminary.

R. W. Smith, Principal.

The Second Session will commence Sept. 1st, and continue Five Months.

TERMS OF TUITION:

FIRST CLASS—Reading, Writing, Spelling, Mental Arithmetic and Primary Geography, per session of five months, $7 50

SECOND CLASS—English Grammar, Geography, Philosophy, History, Chemistry, &c., per session of five months, $9 00

THIRD CLASS—Latin, Greek, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, &c., per session of five months, $13 00

☞ Contingent fee 50 cts., to be paid in advance.

No reduction for absence, except in cases of sickness.

☞ Mrs. R. D. SMITH gives lessons on the Piano at her residence.

For further particulars, address the Principal, Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa.

Aug. 8, 1863 -1m.

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.

WOOD & PEROT, No. 1131 Ridge Avenue,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

OFFER for sale upon the most favorable terms, New and Beautiful Designs in great variety of Iron Railings for Cemeteries, Residences, &c., of Wrought and Cast Iron, and Galvanized Iron and Brass Tubing; Iron Verandahs, Balconies, Stairs, Counters, Fountains, Gates, Columns, Hitching Posts, Lamp Stands, Vases, Tables, Flower Stands, Sofas, Chairs, Statuary, Animals, and all other Iron Work of a Decorative character. Designs forwarded for selection Persons applying for same, will please state kind of work needed.

JOHN H. KEATLEY,

Attorney at Law,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

OFFICE in old place, McFarland's Building. Collections and Soldiers' Claims promptly attended to. May 30, 1863.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE CAN BE CURED BY A TRUSS OF THE RIGHT KIND, IF PROPERLY FITTED AND DULY ATTENDED TO. This has been abundantly demonstrated in innumerable instances by the use of the MULTIPEDAL TRUSS of DR. RIGGS, during the last few years. This Truss being covered with Hard Rubber, is perfectly waterproof, may be used in bathing, and is always cleanly as well as indestructible by ordinary usage. If not satisfactory after a fair trial of sixty days, it may be returned. It challenges comparison with any Truss known.

Dr. RIGGS' Office, No. 2 Barclay st., New York. Nov. 15, 1862.1y.

NOT ALCOHOLIC.

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

Vegetable Extract.

A PURE TONIC.

Dr. Hoofland's GERMAN BITTERS.

PREPARED BY

DR. C. M. JACKSON, Phila, Pa.

Will Effectually Cure

LIVER COMPLAINT,
DYSPEPSIA,
JAUNDICE,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.

such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull pain in the Head

Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flashes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression Spirits.

The proprietors have thousands of Letters from the most eminent

CLERGYMEN,
LAWYERS,
PHYSICIANS,
and
CITIZENS.

Testifying of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.

Do you want something to Strengthen you?
Do you want a Good Appetite?
Do you want to build up your Constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of Nervousness?
Do you want Energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a Brisk and Vigorous feeling?

If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Particular Notice.

There are many preparations sold under the name of Bitters, put up in quart bottles, composed of the cheapest whiskey or common rum, costing from 20 to 40 cts per gallon, the taste disguised by Anise or Coriander Seed.

This class of bitters has caused and will continue to cause, as long as they can be sold, hundreds to die the death of the drunkard. By their use the system is kept continually under the influence of Alcoholic Stimulents of the worst kind, the desire for Liquor is created and kept up, and the result is all the horrors attendant upon a drunkard' life and death.

For those who desire and will have a Liquor Bitters, we publish the following receipt. Get ONE BOTTLE HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS and mix with three quarts of good Brandy or Whiskey, and the result will be a preparation that will far excel in medicinal virtues and true excellence any of the numerous Liquor Bitters in the market, and will cost much less. You will have all the virtues of Hoofland's Bitters in connection with a good article of Liquor, at a much less price than these inferior preparations will cost you.

Attention, Soldiers! & the friends of Soldiers.

We call particular attention to the following remarkable and well authenticated cure of one of the nation's heroes, whose life, to use his own language, "has been saved by the Bitters"

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23, 1862

Messrs. Jones & Evens:—Well, gentlemen, your Hoofland's German Bitters has saved my life. There is no mistake in this. It is vouched for by numbers of my comrades, some of whose names are appended, and who are fully cognizant of all the circumstances of my case. I am, and have been for the last 4 years, a member of Sherman's celebrated battery, and under the immediate command of Captain R. B. Ayres. Through the exposure attendant upon my arduous duties, I was attacked in November last with inflammation of the lungs, and was for seventy two days in the hospital. This was followed by great debility, heightened by an attack of dysentery. I was then removed from the White House, and sent to this city on board the steamer "State of Maine." from which I landed on the 23th of June.—Since that time I have been about as low as any one could be and still retain a spark of vitality. For a week or more I was scarcely able to swallow anything, and if I did force a morsal down, it was immediately thrown up again.

I could not even keep a glass of water on my stomach. Life could not last under these circumstances; and accordingly, the physicians who had been working faithfully, though unsuccessfully, to rescue me from the grasp of the dread Archer, frankly told me they could do no more for me, and advised me to see a clergyman. Mr. Frederick Steinbron, of 6th below Arch st., advised me, as a forlorn hope, to try your Bitters, and kindly procured me a bottle. From the time I commenced taking it the gloomy shadow of death receded, and I am now getting better. Though I have taken but two bottles I have gained ten pounds. To your invaluable Bitters I owe the certainty of life which has taken the place of vague fears.

Yours truly, ISAAC MALONE.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON," is on the wrapper of each bottle.

☞ Price per bottle **75 cts.** or half dozen for $4.00.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 631 ARCH STREET.

JONES & EVANS,

(Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,

Proprietors.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. July 4, 1863.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, SEPT. 5, 1863.

AT HOME—Judge Jones, the Senior Editor of the Register.

☞ Excellent—Those peaches that were given to us by Mrs. Byler of Frankstown. Got any more, Madam? We like 'em.

Wouldn't accept it—The "fiddler's invitation" to a ball. You were right, Miss, stick to it.

Looks nice—Esq. Cooper's new brick house in Frankstown, which is pretty nearly finished.

Plenty in the world—Busy bodies in other men's matters.

Sound on the corn question—That roasting-ear-party in a little town not far from this, on Tuesday evening—to eat many at this season, is dangerous.

Precisely right—The Lady who does not *see* how she is to get along without the Whig.—ditto, the gentleman who takes the Whig for his wife to read, while he is in the army.

T—"Is your man a woman hater?"

M—"Yes; I guess he is."

T—"Humph, I guess he hates them to be very far from him!"

N—"That's so!"

☞ If you want the highest price in cash for your hides, call at Byerline's Tan Yard, near the Hollidaysburg Furnace.

FELL DEAD.—A young man named Francis Warren fell dead in a hotel in Meadville, the other day. Excitement occasioned by the draft is supposed to have been the cause.

☞ At the last term of the Huntingdon court, Black, Davis, Sharrer and Mitchell, were convicted for the destruction of the Monitor office in that borough, in May last, and sentenced to pay five dollars fine, costs of prosecution, and imprisonment in the county jail for six months.

A CURIOUS FACT.—*Weeds a preservative for potatoes.*—We received a lot of fine large potatoes from Mrs. Kays, near Frankstown; and expressing ourself in admiration of her potatoe crop, she informed us that she had the largest and best potatoes where the weeds grew. This, she said, was owing to the fact, that the rest were hurt by the lightning.

☞ We would like to know if there are no single men who would like to become double by joining his fate with a very fine, nice, good little widow, somewhere in Blair county, who has complained to us that the widows are too much *slighted*, and wishes attention called to that fact. The little widow is right, and we hope the wifeless portion of community will consider what is in courtesy due to the forlorn of the opposite sex.

☞ Mr. James M'Geehan of Frankstown, has just returned from Charleston, whither he had been to visit a son who had been wounded in one of the battles; but who, we are happy to say, is recovering faster than could have been expected. Mr. M'Geehan reports that every thing was in the most favorable condition for the Union Army. Our troops can shell the rebels at pleasure, or starve them out entirely.

☞ We received a visit this week from our friend, Mr. Mortimer, of Canoe Creek, who is one of the drafted men. He told us that he was perfectly sound, and had no plea to urge for exemption. Strange! Isn't it? He will make an excellent soldier—we hope that he may return from the army without a scratch.

☞ The Barnburners of St. Clair have been at work again. What a daring set of incendiaries they are! One night last week they removed some goods placed in a house which a Mr. Feather intended to occupy in a few days and set it on fire and burned it to the ground. What! Is the country to be cursed forever with the hades-deserving wretches? Are no efforts to be made to arrest them and bring them to justice? It cannot be possible that the good citizens of that neighborhood have not an idea who these miscreants are, why do they not stop them and dog them until they are satisfied of their guilt and bring them to justice? We hope the day is not far distant when they will.—*Bedford Inquirer.*

SUDDEN DEATH.—This community was shocked, on Saturday morning last by the announcement of the death of Mrs. Dr. J. M. Gemmill, (formerly Mrs. Dr. C. J. Hirst,) which occurred about two o'clock on that morning. She had retired at 11 o'clock the previous evening, in her usual health and in fine spirits. About 12 o'clock a brass band called to serenade the Doctor, and about the same time he was called away to see a patient. After the Doctor left, Mrs. G. arose and called her neice into her room to hear the music, and then sat down at the window. When the band had finished playing, her neice turned to speak to her and observed something unucual in her appearance. Mrs. G. left her seat at the window and threw herself upon the bed. Her neice approached her and asked her whether she was suffering, and she replied "very severely." The lady next door was called in and a messenger despatched for the Doctor. The Doctor arrived in a few minutes, but Mrs. G. was insensible. All remedies which affection and medical skill could suggest were unavailing, and a devoted wife, a consistent christian, and a kind neighbor passed from earth to her reward. The Doctor pronounced her disease apoplexy.—*Altoona Tribune.*

☞ We clip the following from the Harrisburg Telegraph, and it will apply every where through, not only Pennsylvania, but every other State.

The fact of a man having an only son at home and his being drafted compelling him to hire other help, is no cause for exemption. The only question in all those cases is this—Is the support of the family dependant on that son's labor? If not; if there is property or means to hire other help, or to provide a living, there can be no exemption. The object of these exemption clauses in the law was to prevent absolute suffering. They were designed to protect the really poor. All other parties should be cautious how they swear to the certificates required. Some of them may make themselves liable to perjury.

ANOTHER EDITOR DEAD.—Samuel M'Elhose, of the *Jefferson Star*, died in camp near Pittsburg on the 17th ult, having suspended his paper and joined the troops called out during the recent emergency.

Deceased formerly taught one of the public schools in the borough of Huntingdon, but for several years past has been a resident of Jefferson county, where he established the Star and continued its editor up to the time of his death. He also very acceptably and creditably filled the office of County Superintendant of Jefferson county for several years. His body was taken home for interment. Peace to his ashes.—*Reg.*

☞ The contract for finishug the grading of the Mifflin and Centre County Railroad from the depot to Reedsville has been awarded to Joseph I. Langton, an experienced contractor, and the stonework of the river and canal bridges to Wm. Shimp. E. M. Hoopes has the work between Reedsville and Milroy so that a speedy completion of the road is anticipated.—*Lewistown Gazette.*

A CONSCRIPT in Lewiston, Me., claimed to have "piazza on the heart." The doctor passed him, and his next disease will be "bureau on the back."

RUFUS T. GREENE, a blacksmith, resident in Meadville, fell from the porch of his residence and was instantly killed on Saturday night. Cause—*rum.*

ANOTHER SOLDIER GONE.—Lt Michael Devine, of the 28th Reg't. Pa. Vols. died in Alleghany township, on the —th inst., aged 26 years and—days. At the first call for three year's men, Lieut. Devine volunteered in the service of the government, and was through all the hard campaigns his regiment endured, ending with the terrible battle of Gettysburg and the consequent fatigue and exposure on the battle field, brought on the disease of which he died. All accounts go to prove the deceased to have been a warm hearted friend and a brave and obedient soldier. His funeral was attended by a company of soldiers under command of Captain Swires to the Catholic Church, where the rites for the dead were administered; from thence to the cementery where they deposited the remains, firing the usual salute over the grave.

"There is a tear for all who die,
A mourner o'er the humblest grave;
But nations swell the funeral cry
And triumph weeps above the brave"
—*Reg.*

☞ We see by the Altoona Tribune that Mr. Isaac Bartow of Altoona, announces himself as an independant candidate for Assembly. From what little we know of the gentleman, we believe him to be an excellent man; but regular nominees are *always* our choice.

Claims Against England for Destruction of American Vessels.

Hon. George B. Upton and George B. Upton, Jr., owners of ship Nera, destroyed by the Confederate steamer Alabama, have made a protest in reference thereto, and demand of the government of Great Britain full reparation for the same in the sum of eighty thousand dollars of the coin of the United States, being the value of the said ship and freight at the time of her destruction. They claim indemnity because the Alabama is an English vessel, built in an English port and allowed to leave English waters, although information as to her character and the intention to use her as a privateer, to prey upon the commerce of the United States—then and now at peace with Great Britain—was lodged with the British government; that she was allowed to leave by giving bond to return, and left under the protection of the British flag, manned by British subjects, and has never since been in a Confederate port to change her flag; that she has since been repeatedly in British ports, and instead of being seized and detained by the British government, was allowed every facility for obtaining supplies, and allowed to resume her piratical cruise.

PRESENTATION TO GENERAL MEADE.—A dispatch from Washington, under date of the 24th, says: Gov. Curtin and several prominent members of the Union party of Pennsylvania arrived here tonight. Among others Wayne McNeagh Chairman of the State Central Committe, Hon. A. K. McClure, District Attorney Mann, and Morton McMichael, of Philadelphia. The Governor will go to the Army of the Potomac tomorrow morning, accompanied by a number of general officers and others, to participate in the presentation, by the Pennsylvania Reserves, of a sword to Major General Meade." In connection with the above we may state that we received an invitation from Gen. Crawford to be present at the presentation, but owing to other engagements we could not avail ourself of his courtesy. The ceremony was looked for with interest by the army, and was doubtless very interesting.—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

A NOVEL SCENE IN ST. LOUIS.—A strange scene was presented in St. Louis on Thursday last. Just as the merchants were closing their stores, there marched down to the wharf four companies of colored soldiers going to the field—three hundred and thirty black men, in federal uniforms, carrying federal muskets, under the federal flag, marching to the music of Yankee Doodle. Some of the timid ones of the city had suggested that it would be safer to march these troops from their barracks after nightfall, as thus the peace of the city would not be endangered. But the officer in command did not view it in that light; he thought the open day was as good a time as any to march loyal men through the streets of a loyal city to the defence of a nation; and so, just at sunset, without any molestation whatever, he led the first regiment of colored soldiers from Missouri through the streets of St. Louis. One year ago this would have been impossible; but Providence and the events He orders are stronger than human prejudices, stronger even than human hates; and, spite of all these, Freedom goes marching on, gathering new triumphs with every advancing step.

Dangerous Counterfeits.—Greenbacks of the original denomination of two dollars, changed to fifty dollar notes, are now in circulation. The two dollar die on the left corner of the note is smeared over, and the circle in which are the figures "1," "2," "3" are most striking defects of these alterations. The circle in which the figure appears is a certain preventative against alterations for if it will be remembered the *rays all converge to the figure that represents the size of the note*; for instance if it be a two dollar note the "2" is white, and the rays all directed to the '2,' it a one dollar note, the "1" is white, and the rays converge to the "1." But among persons not in the the habit of handling the fifties they might very readily be imposed upon.

THE SEIGE OF CHARLESTON.

Beauregard Determined to Hold Sumter

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 31, 1863.

"The War Department is in receipt of nothing later from Charleston than up to last night. It is understood, however, that Fort Sumter, though seriously breached in the wall, will not be abandoned and that Gen. Beauregard has expressed his determination to hold it to the bitter end.

"It is thought that this may be done by the erection of a temporary fortification.

"The fire of the enemy continues to be divided between Forts Sumter and Wagner.

"The bombarment, up to our latest advices, was progressing slowly, without any decisive results."

☞ The Fort Wayne Gazette his caught a Copperhead with too much candor or too little brains to play the hypocrite, who says that he is opposed to the draft "because every Democrat who goes into the army and lives to get home, is sure to come back an Abolitionist."

☞ The Provost Marshal General has ordered that drafted men must appear on the day designated in the notice served on them, and remain subject to the decision of the board of enrollment.

☞ Major General John B. Floyd, the thief and traitor, died at his residence in Abingdon, Va., on the 26th ult. He escaped the rope.

From Chattanooga.

STEVNSON, Ala., Monday, Aug. 31, 1863.

Rebel accounts of the late bombardment of Chatanooga, state that Gen. Wilder opened without warning. The daughter of Mr. Roche, of Nashville, was mortally wounded. Three soldiers and five citizens were killed, among them two ladies.

The report of Floyd's death is confirmed.

Gen Cook has penetrated to the summit of Lookout Mountain, within nine miles of Chattanooga. He found the mountain clear. The Rebels in Chattanooga were in force, digging like beavers, and making boats with the intention of fighting us there.

The Pursuit of Quantrell.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 31, 1833.

Lieut. Col. Clark, with the 9th Kansas Cavalry, returned last evening from the pursuit of Quantrell, through Jackson County, Missouri. His command killed 40 perpetrators of the Lawrence massacre. Other companies have returned to their respective posts, having killed or wounded several of the bushwhackers. Among the killed is Capt. Estes, recruting officer for Marmaduke. The whole number of guerrillas killed as far as known considerably exceeds a hundred.

JEF DAVIS' HEALTH—A gentleman recently returned from Richmond, says that the story that a guard has been placed around Jeff. Davis' house to keep him from running away is untrue. He bears continued news of defeat and disaster as bravely as he may. His health however is completely broken down. It is believed that he cannot hold out many years longer. He looks very worn and sick, and he has been suffering a great deal. He still rides out whenever he is well enough, at about 5 or 6 o'clock in the afternoon, either in a carriage with his wife or on horseback with his nephew.

Billiards With Cannon Balls.

The gunners on the Ironsides have a neat way of exploding their shells within Fort Wagner. It is impossible to drive them through the sand and cotton of which the work is made, nor can the guns be so elevated as to toss them in as from a mortar. So the pieces are depressed, and the shot, striking the water about fifty yards from the beach, jump in. In every instance this manner of making the missiles effective is successful. "Those are what I call billiards," said the captain, watching the firing. "They carom on the bay and beach and pocket the ball in the fort every time."

More Rebel Supplies Cut Off.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good, and we can illustrate the proverb by a reference to the French invasion of Mexico. A letter from Matamoras says that the contraband traffic between the Mexicans and rebels has greatly diminished of late. The Mexicans, owing to the unsettled state of their country, are becoming afraid to invest their money in cotton, for fear that it will fall into the hads of the French. There are now in store at Matamoras upwards of 25,000 bales of cotton. The rebels have been suffering more and more for supplies as the war has progressed. If they now lose their contraband trade through Mexican ports they will be ready to exclaim!—"Our sufferings are intolerable.

ANOTHER SOLDIER GONE.—James C. Blair, aged about 21 years, son of Brice Blair, Esq., died at his father's residence in Dublin township, on Monday morning of last week. He had been shot through the elbow at the battle of Gettysburg and was brought home where the diarrhea and his wound ended his days on earth. Young Blair was a good and brave soldier. *Hunt. Globe.*

WANTED:—*Book-keepers, Clerks and active men for Business.*—Owing to the changes caused by the war there exists throughout the country a most wonderful demand for competant and skillful Book-keepers, Clerks, &c. So great is this demand that notwithstanding the number of Students at the Iron City College Pittsburgh, Pa., has been more than double during the past year, it has not been able to supply the calls made upon it for book-keepers and Clerks. Young men contemplating a preparation for business, which this year promises to be more active than usual, should avail themselves at once of the advantages afforded by this popular institution and prepare themselves for fall and winter business.

SEDENTARY HABITS.—There is no class of the community more subject to disease of the digestive organs than those whose business compels them to be continually within doors, either seated at a desk or standing behind a counter. *Hoofland's German Bitters* will prove a true blessing to these persons, and enable them to fulfil the duties of their station with a spirit and alacrity unknown to them before. These Bitters can be be had of any druggist or dealer in medicines at 75 cents per bottle.

DIED.

In this place, on the 29th day of August, ELMER ELON ELLSWORTH, only son of John H., and Margaret J. Keatly, aged 2 years, 4 months and 4 days.

FOR SALE.—A small farm of 29 acres and 4 perches of good land, situate in Juniata tp Blair co., on which is erected a dwelling house and stable. There is a good spring of water near the house. Apply on the premises to Mrs. WM. V. HOLLIDAY.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—E tate of Elizabeth Double, dec'd.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Blair county to distribute the moneys in the hands of James Condron, Trustee, &c. realized from the sale of the real estate of Elizabeth Double, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in Hollidaysburg, on Thursday, Sept. 10th, 1863, at 10 o'clock a. m., where and when all persons interested are rrquested to attend. JOHN DEAN, Auditor.

Aug. 26 3t.

Provost Marshal's Office,
17TH DISTRICT PENN'A.,
Huntingdon, Aug. 24, 1863.

DRAFTED persons are hereby nolified that on and after the 7th day of September, the Board of Enrollment will hear propositions for substitutes, and examine persons so offered between the hours of nine and ten o'clock each day.

Drafted persons will not be examined before the day upon which they are ordered to report.

J. D. CAMPBELL,
Capt. and Provost Marshal.

Aug. 29, 1863.-4t.

BANK NOTICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Controller of the Currency,
Washington, Aug. 11, 1863.

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the First National Bank of Hollidaysburg, in the county of Blair, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under, and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stock, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking.

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Controller of the currency, do hereby certify that the said First National Bank of Hollidaysburg, county of Blair, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, the eleventh day of Aug. 1863.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Aug.29-2m. Controller of the Currency.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE

Girard House,
PHILADELPHIA,

Respectfully call the attention of Business Men and the travelling community, to the superior accommodation and comfort offered in their establishment.

KANAGA, FOWLER & CO.

Aug. 29.-3m.

STATE FAIR.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL

EXHIBITION

OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA

State Agricultural Society,

WILL BE HELD AT

Norristown, Montg'ry Co., Pa.

September 29th and 30th and October 1st and 2nd, 1863.

Norristown is about 19 miles West of Philadelphia, on the Schuylkill River and is accessible by Railway to every portion of the State.

The grounds are beautifully situated, containing 28 Acres of ground with fine large buildings thereon erected, together with large amount of Shedding. The track is said to be one of the best half mile tracks in the State.—The premiums are the heavie-t ever offered by the Society, amounting to $7000. The premiums for all grades of cattle exceed $1000, five of which are $30 each, 10 from 25 to $15, others running down to lesser rates. Best herd not less than 15 head, first premium $40; 2nd premium $25.

Horses for all grades the premiums exceed $1350. The highest $100; 22 between $20 and $30 and others ranging from $15, $10 and $5. For Sheep and Swine the premiums range from $10, $5 and $3.

For Poultry there is a long list of premiums from $2 to $1 each. In the following classes most liberal premiums are offered; Ploughs, Cultivators, Drills, Wagons, Reaping and Mowing Machines, Cutters, Corn Shellers, Cider Mills, Pumbs, Buckets, Tin Ware, Leather and its Manufactures, Gas Fixtures, Marble Mantles, Butter, Flour, Grain and Seeds, Vegetables; and also for Domestic and Household Manufactures, Cloths, Carpets, Satinet, Shirting, Sheeting, Blankets, Flannels, Shawls, Knit Goods, Needle Work, &c. Bread, Cakes, Preserves, Jellies, &c.

Large premiums are offered for every variety of Fruit and Flowers. The Floral tent will be the largest ever erected by the Society, and will form one of the most attractive features of the Exhibition. Fruit, Grapes and Wine will be exhibited in this department.

The Pennsylvania Railroad and Norristown Railroad have arranged to carry articles for exhibition freight free, requiring the forwarding freight to be paid, which will be repaid the shipper when goods are returned to the station whence shipped. It is hoped to effect the same with other important roads.

Excursions at reduced rates will be run on all the leading railroads.

Entries can be made at the Office, in Norristown after the 4th day of September. All articles must be entered on the books on or before Tuesday evening, September 29th. Exhibitors must become members. Membership $1.00 with four Coupon Tickets, each of which will admit one person to the Fair once.

Single Admission, 25 cts.

☞ A List of Premiums and Regulations can be had by addressing the Secretary.

THOMAS P. KNOX, President.
A. BROWER LONGAER, Sec'y., Norristown, Pa.
Aug. 29, 1863.

Lager Beer Saloon.

ENGLEBRETH GROMULLER,

First Door East of McNamara's Store, on Juniata Street,

WILL accomodate all with fresh Lager Beer, Ales, Sardines, Schwitzer, Segars, and Refreshments of all kinds.

Give him a call at his old and well established Saloon. Nov. 15, 1862.

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.

Apl. 4, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Iron City College!

Hon. Wilson McCandless, Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court, President.

Corner of Penn and St. Clair sts.

PITTSBURG, PA.,

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST. $35 Pays for a full Commercial Course. ☞ No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-keeping. Ministers' sons at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical Accountants, who prepare young men for active business, at the least expense and shortest time, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. DIPLOMAS granted by merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this College, by business men.

PROF. A. COWLEY, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest No. of 1ST PREMIUMS, and over all competitors, teaches rapid Business Writing.

For specimens of Penmanship, and Catalogue containing full information, inclose twenty-five cents to JENKINS & SMITH, Principals.

☞ Attend where the Sons and Clerks of Bankers and Business Men graduate.

Feb 14, 1863.

Duff's College!

Fifth street, Pittsburg, Pa.

FOUNDED IN 1840.

Incorporated by Legislative Charter.

Being the only COMMERCIAL COLLEGE in the Union conducted by a

PRACTICAL MERCHANT.

OVER SIX THOUSAND STUDENTS have been educated in the Principles and Practice of all the details of a business education from DUFF'S system of

Mercantile Book-Keeping.

Awarded four Silver Medals, and sanctioned by special Committees of the American Institute and the Chamber of Commerce, New York. Also, DUFF'S

Steamboat Book-Keeping.

"A perfect system for such books and accounts." Also, DUFF'S new system of

Railroad Book-Keeping.

After the form of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Also, DUFF'S new system of

Private Bank Book-Keeping.

The only one in use in the city. The above systems of accounts are all taught under the daily supervision of the author, and, it is believed, to a degree of perfection never attained elsewhere.

12 FIRST PREMIUMS

for best Business and Ornamental Penmanship awarded our present Penman by the

United States Fair at Cincinnati in.....1860
Penna. State Fair at Wyoming.....1860
Western Penna. Fair at Pittsburgh.....1860
and the Ohio State Fair at Cleveland.....1862

all of which are exhibited at our office.

FORTY DOLLARS

Pays for our full graduating course. $4,50 for stationery and blanks of fine extra size paper, including Harper's edition of Duff's Book-keeping, Others charge $8 and $10 for blanks with an old system of Bookkeeping containing only one set of Books.

Harpers Enlarged Edition of Duff's Book-Keeping.

Price $1,87. Sold by Booksellers generally.

For full particulars send for our elegant new Circular pp. 68, and samples of our Penman's Business and Ornamental Writing, enclosing 25c. to P. DUFF & SON, Principals.

April 18, 1863:1y.

A Joint Resolution Proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election.

There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight, and nine, as follows:

SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills.

SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth.

JOHN CESSNA,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNY,
Speaker of the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SEC'Y OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
Harrisburg, July 1, 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

[L. S] I do hereby certify that the foregoing and annexed is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In Testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

July 11 te.

No More Fluid Lamp Explosions.

DAY & CO.'

KEROSENE OIL BURNERS

APPLIED to the common Fluid Lamp, adapt it for burning Kerosene Oil, without smoke, and without a chimney, at ONE-FOURTH THE COST OF FLUID.

AGENTS WANTED.

A sample dozen mailed, post-paid, on receipt of 60 cents in stamps, by

DAY & CO, Newark, N. J.

March 14, 1863—1y.

POETRY.

EVENING HYMN.

The night is closing o'er us,
And shadows stalk abroad;
With hymn, then, and with anthem,
Give we ourselves to God.

And Thou, O Sun of angels,
Watch o'er us from above;
We fear no midnight terrors
Protected by Thy love.

Shine forth, true Light! let darkness
Far from our souls be thrust;
Let peace to all flow richly,
Who Thee, their Savior, trust.

So, when as Judge Thou sittest,
In robes of light arrayed,
We all may joy before Thee,
Untroubled, undismayed.

To Thee be praise, Lord Jesus,
Son of the angel host;
With God, the eternal Father,
And God the Holy Ghost. Amen.

—*From the Latin.*

LAST MAN.

I saw a vision in my sleep,
That gave my spirit strength to sweep
Adown the gulf of time.
I saw the last of human mold,
That shall creation's death behold,
As Adam saw her prime.

The sun's eye had a sickly glare,
The earth with age was wan;
The skeletons of nations were
Around that lonely man.

Yet prophet-like the lone one stood,
With dauntless words and high;
That shook the sear leaves from the wood,
As if a storm passed by.

Saying, "We are twins in death, proud sun,
Thy face is cold, thy race is run,
'Tis mercy bids thee go.
For thou ten thousand thousand years
Hast seen the tide of human tears,
That shall no longer flow.

Go, sun, while mercy holds me up
On nature's awful waste,
To drink this last and bitter cup
Of grief that man shall taste,
Go, tell the night that hides thy face,
Thou sawest the last of Adam's race
On this sepulchral clod,
The darkening universe defy
To quench his immortality,
Or shake his trust in God!"

THE FARMER.

Preserving Eggs.

There are a great many methods given to preserve eggs; but the followiug from the Scientific American is worthy the attention of farmers:

Since the "hen-persuader" has failed in its object, and fowls cannot be prevailed upon to lay eggs all the year round, it is advisable for those who are fond of eggs to preserve them in seasons when they are plenty. However close and compact the shell of an egg may appear to be, it is nevertheless full of minute holes and pores invisible to the naked eye. The effect of these holes is apparent in the decrease of the moisture of the egg, and the subsequent change in the contents occasioned by contact with the air. "As full as an egg is of meat" is an old saying, but in all stale eggs there is a vacancy proportioned to the loss they have sustained by evaporation. If the end of a fresh egg be applied to the tongue it feels cold, but in an addled egg it feels warm, because the albumen of the egg being in contact with the shell absorbs heat from the tongue more rapidly than the air-bubble in the fresh egg. If the pores of the egg-shell be kept closed, the contents must be preserved intact, as no change can occur, and the object is to close this atmospheric connection in the cheapest and simplest manner. Any kind of varnish will answer the purpose in one sense, but will defeat it in another; as eggs, being particularly effected by strong scents, would lose their delicate flavor by the odor of the coating.

A better plan would be to employ beef suet or mutton tallow, provided the egg can be kept in a cool place. The eggs should be dipped in the fat and afterward wiped off, as any excess of grease over that required to fill the pores, would become rancid. After this the egg should be set perpendicularly, with the small end uppermost, and placed in a box filled with bran and tightly covered up. If the egg is laid on its side, the yolk will adhere to the shell. Charcoal finely pulverized is a good substitute for bran, as it is a deodorizer, and will absorb any disagreeable effect that might be perceived from the grease.—Some dealers are said to practice dipping their eggs in diluted sulphuric acid. This is a feasible plan, chemically, as the acid on the chalky shell would deposite sulphate of lime in the pores and thus close the connection.

Strong vinegar would doubtless answer as well as vitriol, Eggs acquire an unpleasant odor by coming in contact with strong smelling substances, such as mahogany saw dust, lime water and musty starw; and the greatest care should be observed in having all the materials used each excelent after its kind. It is a common practice to preserve eggs in lime, but they are at best doubtful when so kept, and cannot be praised. An egg is very much like a razor—either excellent or good for nothing; and those who preserve eggs for market would do well to give the above mentioned recipes a trial.

SALTING STOCK.—Probably we do not know all the use of salt in the animal economy, but a few are obvious. It acts beneficially upon the liver, yields a supply of soda to the bile. And gives increased nutritive power to food. It acts as a vermifuge, keeping the bowels of stock free from worms, and gives increased tone to the stomach. It tends to prevent rot in sheep. As to the amount and the time of giving it, farmers disagree. Some are accustomed to salt their stock regularly, once a week. Many successful farmers keep salt within reach of their stock, believing that they will eat only as nature requires.

DIGGING ABOUT FRUIT TREES.—Rivers says: "That ground over which the roots of garder trees are generally cultivated, is dug once or twice a year, so that every surface fibre is destroyed, and the larger roots driven downward; they consequently imbide crude watery sap, which leads to much apparent luxuriance in the trees. This, in the end, is fatal to their well-doing.

A THISTLE PULLER.—Julius Meyer, Potter county, Pennsylvania, eradicates thisttles by pulling them out by the roots before blossoming. To save the hands he uses a pair of wooden nippers of two inch stuff, three feet long, with teeth fitting into each other. This will exterminate them, if properly followed up. Where they are very numerous, it would be a tedious undertaking.

Groceries for the Million!

IF YOU WANT FINE FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,
Provisions, Wood and Willow Ware,
TOBACCOS AND SEGARS,
Go To
FUNK'S NEW GROCERY,
On Allegheny st., in the room recently occupied by Olmus & Sons, Hollidaysburg, where you will find one of the largest, freshest and
BEST SELECTED STOCKS,
For family use to be found in the town. Strict attention having been paid to the wants of this community in making his purchases, every article in the line can be found upon his shelves.
Pickles, Spices, Preserved Fruits, Dried Fruits, and a general assortment of
COUNTRY PRODUCE
Always on hand. When in search of Fresh and Cheap Family Groceries, be sure to call on JAMES FUNK.
Hollidaysburg, April 18, 1863—tf.

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGES,
Cooper Union, N.; Y. Hamilton Building, Brooklyn.
BOOK-KEEPING, COMMERCIAL LAW, ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP, CORRESPONDENCE, &c., practically taught.
These Colleges are comprised in BRYANT, STRATTON & Co.'s Chain of Commercial Colleges, located as above, and in Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, and afford the best possible facilities for acquiring a thorough Commercial Education
A Scholarship issued by these Colleges will be good throughout the "Chain"—time unlimited. Call or send for Circular
BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN.
1-44] Corner Union, N. Y. City.

Iron and Nails!

THE subscribers having leased the PORTAGE IRON WORKS for a number of years, will keep on hand and for sale at all times, in large or small quantities,
FLAT, ROUND, AND BAR IRON,
HOOP, OVAL, HALF OVAL, and SHEET IRON.
ALSO—Nails, Brads, Spikes, and Fence Nails, all of which they will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State.
From our long experience in the business, we doubt not that we shall be able to render satisfaction to all who may be pleased to send us orders. RICHARDS, JOY & CO.
Duncansville, May 3—1-28

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.
The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.
JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, April 4th, 1863.

A. J. WOLFE,
CABINET-MAKER
AND UNDERTAKER,
Corner of Allegheny and Front Streets
HOLLIDAYSBURG.
FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.
☞ Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country.
Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862,

Grist Mill and Farm for Sale.
WE know of a good Grist Mill in Cambria county, with 150 acres of land, for sale It is a good site for a Woolen Factory having water power, &c.
Also—A small farm of 70 acres, near the town of Loretto.
Also—100 acres in one tract, and 40 acres in another, both improved, within two miles of Loretto. Inquire at this office.
April 18, 1863:3m*.

Plumbers' Materials.
CHARLES MULLIKIN,
Importer & Wholesale Dealer.
No. 520 Commerce St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
CONSTANTLY in store, a large assortment of
Copper, Zinc, Iron and Galvanized Iron Bath Tubs.
White and Marbled Plug Basins.
White and Marbled or Blue Closet Basins.
Ship Water Closets, complete.
Water Closets of every description.
PUMPS, RAMS, &c.
Iron sinks.
Iron and Enamelled Portable Wash Stands.
Vitrified Drain Pipe, Bends, Branches and Traps.
Plumbers' Brass and Plated Work of every description.
Lead Traps and Bends, Pine and Cedar Hydrant Posts, Hydrant Rods, Plumbers' Hooks, Marble Slabs, Rubber Hose, &c., as low as any House in the country. April 18, 1863:3m.

SINGER & CO'S
LETTER "A"
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE
With all the Recent Improvements,
IS the BEST and CHEAPEST and MOST BEAUTIFUL of all Sewing Machines. This Machine will sew anything, from the running of a tuck in Tarletan to the making of an Overcoat—anything from Pilot or Beaver Cloth down to the softest Gauze or Gossamer Tissue, and is ever ready to do its work to perfection. It can fell, hem, bind, gather, tuck, quilt, and has capacity for a great variety of ornamental work. This is not the only Machine that can fell, hem, bind, braid, and so forth, but it will do so better than any other Machine. The letter "A" Family Sewing Machine may be had in a great variety of cabinet cases. The Folding Case, which is now becoming so popular is, as its name implies, one that can be folded into a box or case, which, when opened, makes a beautiful, substantial and spacious table for the work to rest upon. The cases are of every imaginable design—plain as the wood grew in its native forest, or as elaborately finished as art can make them.
The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best quality.
Send for a Copy of "SINGER & Co's GAZETTE."
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
Philadelphia Office—810 Chestnut street.
JAMES H BELL, Agent in Hollidaysburg.
2-7—3-6

BLAIR COUNTY
MARBLE YARD.
THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,
Headstones, Tombs, MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS,
MANTLES, &c., &c.,
in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.
JOHN FREEMAN.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

SAMUEL J. FRIES.....STEPHEN WINTERS.
GAS-BURNING PARLOR,
AND
COOK STOVES.
THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, which they will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.
They have also added to their stock a large supply of Hardware, Cutlery, Tools, Coal Oil Lamps, Copper Kettles, &c, &c.
Their new store is on Virginia street, nearly opposite Mann's store, in Altoona. The old shop and store is still continued on Annie street, East Ward.
They have also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and do roofing and spouting on short notice.
FRIES & WINTERS.
Altoona, April 18, 1862.

COAL AND LUMBER LANDS.
WE have several thousand acres of very valuable Coal and Lumber lands in this county for sale. Any person desiring them will be furnished with full particulars. Persons wishing to purchase would do well by calling on JOHN BROTHERLINE
Hollidaysburg, April 4, 1863.

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers, Hollidaysburg, Pa.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co
Bankers,—Altoona, Pa.
Nov. 22, 1861.

COAL LANDS For Sale.—I offer at private sale a very valuable tract of coal land situate on the Allegheny Mountain, adjoining the Tunnel coal mines, on the South, Bennington lands on the East, Hutchison & Co.'s coal mines on the North, warranted in the name of Timothy Lewis, and containing 418 acres.
This land is very desirable to any person wishing to go into the coal business, as it asounds in excellent Bituminous coal, and is near the Pennsylvania Railroad.—It will be sold cheap.
April 4, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

TO THE SUFFERING.
THE Rev. Wm. Cosgrove, while laboring as a Missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great City of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by them.
Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this recipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge.
Address Rev. WM. COSGROVE,
439 Fulton Avenue,
2-7—1y Brooklyn, N. Y.

BLANKS FOR SOLDIERS.
AT great expense and trouble we have got up (to accommodate Lawyers and others in this and the adjoining counties) all the Blanks necessary to procure, First:
BLANK FORMS FOR
$100 Bounty and Back Pay;
Invalid Pensions;
Widows' Pensions;
Minor Children's Pensions;
Mothers' Pensions;
Sisters' Pensions.
They are beautifully printed on fine, strong paper, with marginal notes, and full printed instructions on the back of each, showing how they should be filled up in each case.
All orders accompanied with $1 or more, cash, will receive prompt attention. These Blanks are exactly in conformity with the new regulations of Government, and are approved by the Departments at Washington.
THE EDITOR.

SAMUEL S. BLAIR, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

Bryant & Stratton's
Chain of National
Mercantile Colleges.
LOCATED IN
PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Cor. of 7th & Chestnut sts.,
New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago & St. Louis.
BOOK-KEEPING, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c., practically taught.
These Colleges being under the same general and local management, and uniting in each the advantages of all, offer greater facilities for imparting instruction than any other similar institutions in the country.
A Scholarship issued by any one is good in all for an unlimited time.
The Philadelphia College has been recently enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner, and is now the largest and most prosperous Commercial Institution in the State.
Bryant & Stratton's series of Text Books, embracing Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, and Commercial Law for sale, and sent by mail.
☞ For full particulars send for a circular. Address, STRATTON, BRYANT & Co.,
2-9-3-8. Philadelphia.

BLAIR COUNTY MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY will insure property of all descriptions as cheaply as any other safe company. This company has been in operation nearly ten years, during which time it has insured property to the amount of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, yet its affairs have been managed with so much safety and economy that but four assessments have been laid on Premium Notes in the ten years. For an insurance of one thousand dollars for that time the average expense per year has been $2,50; as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other mutual company.
OFFICERS: R. A. McMURTRIE, President; THAD. BANKS, Vice President; John Dean, Secretary.
AGENTS: D. T. Caldwell, Altoona; R. A McCoy, Ebensburg; Daniel Hicks, Duncansville, N. Campbell, Martinsburg; Robt Waring, Tyrone city. 1—25

DR. S. KIMMELL,
DENTIST.

Office opposite Exchange Hotel, Hollidaysburg.
CALL and see specimens of Artificial Teeth, mounted on Gold, Silver, and the Vulcanite base.
Dr. KIMMELL has made arrangements to visit Woodberry the THIRD MONDAY of each month, and remain until Wednesday evening. The remainder of the week he can be found at Martinsburg. At all other times he can be found at his office in Hollidaysburg.
Feb. 14, 1863.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.
October 25, 1861.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, PA. Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay,—new and reliable treatment in Reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address J SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
April 4, 1863—1y.

JOB WORK.
ALL kinds of JOB WORK, Handbills, Cards, &c., &c, neatly done at this office on short notice.

JOHN DEAN, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

TERMS.

The WHIG is published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum; if paid in advance, $1,-50 will be accepted for one year. $1 for six months.

☞ No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid. A failure to notify discontinuance at the end of the time subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

☞ Postmasters neglecting to notify us when subscribers do not take out their papers will be held liable for the subscription.

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3 squares (36 lines.)	1 50	2 25	3 00
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3 squares, (36 lines.)	5 00	8 00	12 00
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One column,	15 00	22 00	35 00

☞ Over three weeks and less than three months; 25 cts. per square for each insertion.

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☞ Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid, and charged according to these terms

PLASTER AT
March 14. E. G. PRICE'S STORE.

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED
—AND—
NOW OPENING
AT
PRICE'S CORNER,
Corner of Blair and Montgomery streets,
HOLLIDAYSBURG,
AND WILL BE SOLD
AT PROPORTIONABLY LOW RATES.

Those who are wise will purchase early, as nearly all kinds of goods are rapidly on the rise.

E. G. PRICE

Has just received from the Eastern Cities and is now opening a fresh stock of SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS,

Embracing every style, pattern and variety both of Gentlemen's and

LADIES' WEAR,

Together with an extensive variety of

Boots and Shoes,

OF
SUPERIOR QUALITY,
Including all descriptions of Misses' Ladies', Gentlemen's and Boys' wear, with a fine assortment of

HATS & CAPS,

SUMMER BONNETS,
RIBBONS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
CLOTH,
CASSIMERE, BLACK AND FANCY

SHAWLS

From 75 Cents to $25.

PRINTS & MUSLINS.

JUST
RECEIVED,
ALSO,
A fresh assortment of all kinds of
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
And all other articles usually kept in a Dry Goods, Grocery and
GENERAL VARIETY
STORE.
They Will be Sold
AT
A SMALL ADVANCE ON
First Cost,
EITHER
For Cash or most kinds of good Country Produce.
Call and examine—no trouble to show goods.
☞ Rags taken for goods or cash, in large or small quantities.
☞ The highest cash prices paid for Flour, Grain and Seeds.
2 5—3-4 E. G. PRICE.

WHIG ALMANAC FOR 1863.

1863	Sunday	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday.
JAN'Y					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
FEB'Y.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
MARCH.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
APRIL.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
MAY.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	20
	31						
JUNE.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	15
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
JULY.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
AUGUST.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
SEPT'R.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
OCTOBER.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
NOV'R.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
DEC'R.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

Tyrone Marble Works.
ALL KINDS of CEMETERY and FURNITURE work done to order, such as
GRAVE STONES,
TOMBS,
COUCHES and
MONUMENTS,
CENTRE TABLES,
WASHSTANDS and
BUREAU TOPS, of the best American and Italian Marbles, and in plain or fancy styles.
Orders by mail promptly attended to.
JNO. H. PATTERSON,
Logan st., Tyrone, nearly opposite the National Hotel. 2-15-3-14

"THE MATTHEWS FARM."
I OFFER at private sale 32 acres of land situate near Coleman's Mill, in Logan township, below Altoona, on which are erected a good log house and stable and other improvements. About twenty acres cleared and under fence, a good spring of water at the door, a good meadow, &c. It is known as the "Matthews Farm." JOHN BROTHERLINE.
April 1, 1863.

FOR SALE.—We have a judgment against one JOE PARKS, an Engineer, running an Engine over the Allegheny mountain from Altoona, for the Pennsylvania Railroad company, which we will sell very cheap. It is for the rent of a dwelling house occupied by the said Joseph and family last winter, in Altoona, from which they removed without our knowledge or consent. JOE is getting big wages, and if willing and can be found, is abundantly able to pay. It ought to sell for a good price, but we will dispose of it cheap.
JOHN BROTHERLINE.

DR. J. J. LEVI,
of Philadelphia,
HAS located in Duncansville, Blair county, and offers his professional services as a Physician, Surgeon and Dentist. He also keeps on hand an assortment of Medicines for the accommodation of all persons desiring them.
May 3-1—28.

The Confessions and Experience of a Nervous Invalid.—Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self cure By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y. 2-13-3-12

J. M. COOPER.....S. MILLIKEN.
COAL.
J. M. COOPER & CO.,
Successors of Porter, Milliken & Co.,
ARE prepared to furnish the public with a good article of Bituminous coal, by the boat, car, or cart load.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 1, 1861.

C. A. McFARLAND & CO., (Successors to Wm. McFarland & Son) Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Cabinet Furniture. Also, a large assortment of Ready-made Coffins always kept on hand, of different kinds and prices, cheaper than ever before offered in this place. Persons ordering Coffins from a distance will please say the kind and price.
Hollidaysburg, May 28, 1868.